Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1802. [No. 563.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and
A variety of DRY GOODS.

THOS. PATTON, *Auctioneer.*

October 1.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
September 28. Vendue-Master.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber.

A quantity of excellent northern Cheese,
English Walnuts and Filberts,
Box and Jar Raisins,
Limes, Oranges and Tamarinds,
Excellent firken Butter,
Mackerel by the barrel,
Nova-Scotia Salmon, first quality,
Dried Cod Fish,
Cavendish Tobacco,
Mould and dipped Candles, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.
Oct. 1,

Wanted immediately,

A WOMAN to do the house work in a small family. To one who can came well recommended, liberal Wages will be given. Apply to the Printer.
Sept. 29.

DR. MAVOR'S COLLECTION OF VOYAGES & TRAVELS.

Subscribers are respectfully informed that the Sixth Volume of the above Work is now ready for delivery.

SAMUEL BISHOP.

Sept. 28.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

Have imported in the Brig Experiment, Captain Eve, from Liverpool, a general Assortment of

FALL GOODS.

Also, 8, 10, 12, & 20d. flat pointed Nails; crates of Queen's Ware, well assorted for country stores; stoved Salt in sacks, and a quantity of Burr Stones. They daily expect their London Goods, per Brig Industry.

Sept. 27. d

For Boston & Salem,

The sloop MARY & SALLY;
JACOB ORCUTT, Master.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. LADD.

Who has for sale,

Beerboom Gorrahs,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Nankeens,
Hyson, Hysonskin, and Souchong Teas,
Russia Sheetings, Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cordage, West India and N. E. Rum,
A small quantity of very excellent Cheese.

September 14. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from George Coryell, to the Subscriber, on Friday the 8th of October, at 4 o'Clock, will be exposed to sale, on the premises,

A two story Frame HOUSE,

situate on the north-east corner of Duke and Union streets, with a lease of 7 years and 5 months of the Lot on which said House is built, subject to a ground rent of 12l. per annum.

Also, an annual ground rent of twenty pounds.

JAMES KEITH, jun.
Sept. 16. d19t.

William Hodgion

Has for Sale, on very reasonable Terms,

40 Bales coarse Woolens,
19 Puncheons 3d Proof Grenada Rum,
1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
20 Tierces bottled London Brown Stout
Old Port Wine in bottles,
18 Thousand rough hhd. and barrel Staves
200 Grindstones,

Sept. 27. d

Just Published,

BY COTTOM & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE,

A NEW NOVEL,

Entitled the

BEGGAR BOY;

(Price one Dollar.)

By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.

July 30.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS received part of his FALL GOODS, per the brig CATHERINE, and expects the remainder by the first arrivals, all of which he will sell uncommonly low for Cash or approved Notes, at a short date, it being his intention to go to England as soon as possible.

Sept. 29. d3w

Wanted to Purchase,

A STOUT NEGRO LAD, whose honesty can be vouched for. For such, a liberal price will be given.

R. B. JAMESON.
Sept. 18. d

TO BE SOLD For Ready Money.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Federal Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, in a suit between the executors of Hanbury's plaintiffs, and the trustees of gen. Nelson, and others, defendants,

A tract of land in the county of Prince William, on the waters of Bull Run, containing 220 acres, now in the occupation of Mrs. Gwynn; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of £. 259 with interest thereon from October 1797, and the costs and expences of this sale, which will take place at Gadsby's tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixth of November next.

The above tract of land was purchased by Peyton Gwynn, deceased under the said decree, and the purchase money not being wholly paid, is again to be sold for the satisfaction thereof, in conformity to said decree, and terms of original sale.

D. M. RANDOLPH
Late Marshal, V. D

Richmond, Sept. 18, 1802. (27) ddf

10 Pipes 4th Proof Brandy,
20 Hhds. Brown Sugar, (1st quality)
20 Puncheons Jamaica and Grenada Rum,
10 Bales Cotton,
20 Quarter Casks, F & FF English Gunpowder,
50 Bags Pearl Barley,
10001b. Fine Ground Ginger,

FOR SALE, BY
R. B. JAMESSON.
September 11. d

RICHARD PHILLIPS,

Writer and Ornamental Gilder with Burnished Gold on Glass.

Names for Doors or Windows wrote in a superior style; chairs, &c. japaned and ornamented with gold equal to any imported.

Apply at Mrs. Atkins's Print Store, Prince street.
Sept. 23. d

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received by the Brig Catherine, capt. Lawrence, from Liverpool, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS,

Which are now opening. The balance he expects by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool.

Sept. 28. d

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of JAMES BACON, Bankrupt, having appointed me Assignee of his Estate and Effects, all Persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate Payment, and those who hold any of his Property to deliver the same to me.

GEORGE YOUNG, Assignee.

N. B. Those accounts which are not settled before the first of November next, will indiscriminately be put in suit.

Sept. 27. d3ot

NOTICE.

INTENDING to leave this continent and embark for the Mediterranean as quick as possible, those that I may stand justly indebted to will please to call on John C. Hunter, Esq. of Fairfax County, with their respective Claims, with Vouchers thereto, so that arrangements may be made for the speedy Payment thereof, who is the only acting Trustee for me in my absence.

R. ALEXANDER.
Sept. 20. 16t

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received, and for SALE,

1500 lb. of an excellent quality New England Cheese,
760 Bushels of dry mellow Potatoes,
1000 bunches of Onions,
32 barrels of Apples,
Mould and dipped Candles, by the box,
A few bags of Green Coffee,
Fresh jar and box Raisins,
Do. soft shelled Almonds,
Large and small pots Tamarinds,
English Walnuts,
Durham Mustard, in pound bottles,
Best Salad Oil, in bottles,
Men and Womens' Shoes and a general Assortment of Groceries.

He also wishes to sell,

His HOUSE in Prince Street, opposite to George Taylor, Esq'rs. Groceries will be taken in payment for it, or a liberal Credit given.

—ALSO—

The Lease of a BAKE-HOUSE and STORE, in Queen-Street. Possession may be had immediately.

Sept. d

TO RENT,

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

STABLE,

Calculated to hold four horses; partitioned from the stable is a convenient CARRIAGE HOUSE; a Loft for Hay covers the whole. For particulars apply to the printer hereof.

Sept. 20. eo.

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellond Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.
April 8. eo6m

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, during the last harvest, a Negro Man named ABRAHAM. He is a Cooper by trade, between forty and forty five Years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, his teeth very much decayed, greatly addicted to drunkeness, and when so extremely talkative. --A scar on the back of his right hand, occasioned by a cut received from the cooper's howel, when at work, makes him remarkable. Has he has been seen at work in Alexandria, about the wharves and cooper's shops, it is expected he may be easily taken. The above Reward will be given to any person for apprehending the said Negro, and securing him in the nearest jail, so that I get him again, or Twenty Dollars if delivered to me in this town.

ROBERT LEWIS.
Fredericksburg, Sept. 22. 18t

French Language.

THE Subscriber, agreeable to his promise in a former Advertisement, will open his ACADEMY for the instruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the French Language, on Monday next, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Adams, in St Asaph Street, between King and Prince Streets. Hours of attendance for young ladies, from 9 o'clock until 12 in the morning; for young gentlemen, from 7 until 9 in the evening. To young ladies or gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend school, attendance will be given at their houses.

MARIN DETARGNY
October 1. 1t

AMBROSE VASSE,

At his Store in King-Street, has for sale,

Coffee, first quality in bags,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson, & } TEAS,
Imperial,
Loaf Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls.
Old Sherry Wine,
Port Wine,
Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen each,
Chocolate,
Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of Earthenware.

August 12. eo

Dancing School.

MR. GENERES respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has removed from Annapolis to Alexandria, and proposes opening a DANCING SCHOOL early this month. He hopes by his attention to merit a share of public Patronage. Terms will be made known on application to him at Mrs. Griffith's Boarding-House King-street.

October 2. eo6t. †

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Tavern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.
June 9. 6t2aw

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE in which I at present reside; the situation is pleasant, and not too distant from business. The House has been put in complete repair, and the Garden highly improved is nearly half an Acre. There are on the Premises, a Stable for two Horses, a Carriage House and Meat House. Apply to

ALEX. HENDERSON,
or in his absence,
JAMES TOWERS.
Sept. 27. d3t2aw

To be Rented,

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the House commodious. For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS,
Fairfax-street, June 19. eo

An ADDRESS on the subject of the "Report of a committee of the House of Representatives, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, *late secretary of the treasury."*

[CONTINUED.]

It will be perceived that it was merely the object of this report to establish such a form for controling expenditures of a confidential nature, as would most effectually prevent abuses, and "shield the officers of government from odium or suspicion." I never doubted for one instant, that such expenditures were *lawful*, and that the principle should now be questioned, has excited a degree of *astonishment* in my mind at least equal to the "surprize" of the committee.

Is it then seriously asserted, that in the war and navy departments—establishments which, from their nature, presuppose an actual or probable state of *war*—which are designed to protect our country against *enemies*, that the precise *object* of every expenditure must be *published*? Upon what principle are our generals and commanders to be deprived of powers which are sanctioned by universal usage, and expressly recognized as lawful, by all writers on the law of nations? If one of our naval commanders, now in the Mediterranean, should expend a few hundred dollars for intelligence respecting the force of his enemy, or the measures meditated by him, ought the present administration to disallow the charge, or publish the source from which the intelligence was derived? Is it not equivalent to a publication, to leave in a public office of accounts, a document explaining all circumstances relating to a payment? Ought the truth to be concealed, by allowing fictitious accounts? Could a more effectual mode of preventing abuses be devised than to establish it as a rule, that all confidential expenditures should be ascertained to the satisfaction of the chief magistrate of our country, that his express sanction should be obtained, and that the amount of all such expenditures shall be referred to a *distinct account* in the public records?

There exists no colorable excuse for exciting the public jealousy on this subject—I am confident that the secret expences of the war department, since the establishment of the present government, do not exceed a few thousand, probably not more than five or six thousand dollars:—The first expenditure, which I can recollect, was made in 1790 or 1791, and from the nature of the object, as well as the usual mode of conducting such affairs, it is highly probable that it was known to all the then heads of departments—information that such expenditures were made, was given to congress in 1792, as is proved by the following extract from a printed report, in relation to an estimate for the contingent expences of the war department.

"It is to be observed upon this article, as well as every other, in this estimate, that for every cent expended in pursuance thereof, vouchers must be produced at the treasury, *excepting perhaps the sums which may be expended for secret intelligence, where the names might be important to be concealed;* but for the propriety of the small sums, which might be expended, *the reputation of the commanding officer is pledged to the public.*"

An explanation is due for Mr. Ross, of Pennsylvania, who, in consequence of the certificate of president Adams, obtained a credit for five hundred dollars. It is within my knowledge that the expence was incurred in 1796, that the object was authorized by president Washington, and that it related to the supposed designs of a foreign nation.

The committee seem to suppose that the act of February 9th, 1793, first *authorized secret expenditures*, in relation to the department of state. In my opinion, they have neither traced the subject to its source, nor comprehended the object of the regulation which they have cited; the act, which made the first provision for the expences of foreign intercourse, was passed on the first of July, 1790; this act first gave activity to the operations of the department of state, under M. Jefferson; it authorised the President *to draw from the treasury, forty thousand dollars* annually, for the *support of such persons* as he might commission to serve the United States in foreign parts, and for the *expences incident to the business* in which they might be employed; except in respect to the *salaries of ministers and secretaries*, which were *limited*, the expenditure of the fund was *absolutely committed to the discretion of the President*; this discretion could not, however, be more *unlimited*, than that which was vested in respect to the fund for the *contingent expences of the department of war*; the proviso of the law of July 1st, 1790, only directed that the President should account *specifically* for all such expences, as in his judgment *might be made public*, and also for the *amount* of such expenditures as he might think it advisable *not to specify*: it is certain that this proviso, did not *extend* the *discretionary power* previously given, and is to be understood merely as a direction respecting the *mode of rendering accounts*.

The act of February 9th, 1793, cited by the committee expressly *revive* the act of July 1st, 1790, then about to expire: this circumstance is not stated by the committee:—it is, however, important, because, the *discretionary power* of the president, was thereby *continued in full force:* while the second section which the committee have pleased to consider as a *special authority* to expend money for *secret services*, merely provides for the *settlement of accounts*, according to principles, *presupposed to be well understood or defined.*

The act of May 10th, 1800, the last cited by the committee, is if possible, more irrelevant to the subject than the former; it merely considers expenditures for secret services in the department of state, as a description of *contingent expences*; they must truly be so viewed: they have been so considered by the department of war; no person ever imagined that such expences were an *ordinary charge* of the government, requiring an *established provision.*

The result of this examination, therefore, proves that certain sums have been appropriated for the *contingent expences* of the departments of state, war and navy; that no *specific objects* have been defined in the laws, to which the funds should be applied; that the application, in respect to *all* the departments, has been *equally discretionary*, and therefore that all the expenditures have been *equally lawful or unlawful;* that a few inconsiderable expences have been incurred in the war department, the objects of which could not, with propriety, be communicated to the public; and that in the *mode of adjusting the amount of these expences*, a rule has been pursued, which the legislature had previously established, in respect to the department of state.

The committee wish it have it believed, that a *special authority* has been given to the department of state, to expend money for *secret services*, and to infer from the defect of a similar authority in the *other departments*, that the expenditures have been *illegal*. As the facts relating to the subject were not fully and correctly stated, the inferences have been demonstrated to be unsound: it, however, the erroneous premises of the committee must be assumed, it is proper to note, to what conclusions a spirit of charity would lead. It might be observed, that it is the duty of the secretary of state, to conduct negociations in time of war, for the purpose of obtaining peace; and in time of peace, by friendly and *sincere* representations to the agents of foreign nations, to preserve the peace; and that no duty has been assigned to this officer, which has not a pacific tendency or relation. If the refinements of casuistry must be substituted for the maxims which ordinarily govern men of business: if the possession of a *secret* necessarily implies the *concealment* of some *immorality*; and if the funds for *secret services* are always employed for purposes of *corruption* (positions which I do not admit) still it might be urged, with a semblance of argument, at least equal to that of the committee, that the laws of war authorises the employment of *spies*, and in many instances, the *seduction of enemies*; but that all *artifice, bribery and corruption* in the *civil intercourse* of nations, is declared to be unjustifiable: from hence it might be concluded, that while no doubt could exist of the right of a secretary of war or a secretary of the navy to employ money as an engine of *hostility*, a *legislative dispensation* was requisite to satisfy the philosophic scruples of a secretary of state.

The suggestion of the committee, that the practice of the former administration is not reconcilable with the *principles* of a representative government, is as incorrect as their other observations. If they had proved that the government had united all the citizens in one bond of affection and confidence; that it had purified all exotic and *spurious* elements; that it had so elevated the virtue and confirmed the patriotism of the people, that the funds of *foreign nations* could here find no employment; then indeed there would be cause for congratulation, that these *principles* had received a desired illustration; but to be silent on these topics, and to deny to *our government* the means of repelling the force or combating the intrigues of *foreign nations*, is virtually to declare, that our *own magistrates*, chosen by ourselves, have no integrity, and that unlimited confidence may be placed in the justice and virtue of *foreign nations.*

(To be continued.)

From a Kentucky Paper.

COMMUNICATION.

The following is a letter received from a friend who is a citizen of Vincennes, in the Indiana Territory. His correspondent has taken the liberty of publishing it for public information, with the request that the several editors into whose hands it may come, will give it a place in their papers, &c.

—

DEAR SIR,

"I have some time since promised to give you a description of this place, especially the agricultural and commercial advantages attending it; as you are an intimate friend of mine, I shall fix candor as my guide in this letter.

"Vincennes is the capital of the Territory; it is here the seat of government is fixed; it stands on the banks of Wabash, in lat. 38° N. The situation of the town is delightful. The bank on which it stands is high and dry; the water in town is excellent; it is found about 25 feet below the surface; we pass through several different stratas of sand before we find water; we then come to a strata of white gravel, through which the water flows; it there appears in abundance; it is cool, pellucid and salutary.

"Vincennes is environed by a delightful prairie of four miles in length, and will average one in breadth; a great part of it is cultivated by the inhabitants of the town, and the rest is a handsome meadow formed by nature; and producing abundance of excellent grass, which when cured in the proper season, is nearly equal to your hay made out of tame grass. Notwithstanding the land in this prairie has been under cultivation for near fifty years, it yet produces upon an average 60 bushels of corn and 18 of wheat to the acre, and that upon a moderate cultivation; but if highly cultivated it will produce eighty of the former and twenty five of the latter. The soil in this prairie is of a blackish hue, mixed with sand which renders it warm, loose and congenial to the most rapid and luxurious vegetation, of every kind which is common to the United States, from the district of Maine to Georgia. The Wabash, which rolls its gentle current past the town, and washes the verge of the prairie for its whole length, is well replenished with a variety of fine fish. This river is navigable almost all the year as high as this place; and a good part of the year it is passable almost to its source. The current is gentle; no rapids to obstruct its navigation. Commerce centres here; the merchants bring their goods from Canada down the Wabash, from Orleans up the Mississippi, and from the eastern states down the Ohio and up the Wabash. This water transportation makes it not only more convenient for merchants & families who wish to come here, but it is considerably cheaper than land carriage; there is White river which is passable for crafts of considerable burthen. It rolls through a fine fertile country; its banks are clothed with a heavy growth of wood of different kinds, generally walnut, ash, hackberry and sugar maple. The under growth is rich and luxurient. This river empties into the Wabash about 30 miles below Vincennes. There are abundance of fine fish in it of various kinds.

"As to the quality of the lands here as far as I am acquainted, there can be none better, not even the fertile bottoms of the Nile, or the exuberance of India can surpass the productions of this place. The soil is rich, black and mixed with a brown sand, and from eight to fifteen inches deep. It is easy cultivated, because the sand prevents the violent rains from baking it. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, and all kinds of small grain is produced in as great quantities to the acre at this place, as any where on the continent. Cotton, hemp, tobacco, &c. grows here unsurpassed in point of perfection, in any of the Southern states; nay every vegetable which is necessary for the sustenance of man will grow here. The farmer will find a good market for all kinds of produce at Orleans, and an easy water conveyance at all seasons.

"Merchant mills may be constructed on the Wabash, about 25 miles below town at a riffle, which will manufacture all the wheat into flour, which can be raised in the environs of the Wabash from that to its source.—The farmer will only have to embark his wheat, and on his way to market have it manufactured. Besides this there are a number of fine streams which meander through the country, very well calculated to turn water-works.

"The country in general is well watered; good springs are found in almost every farm. The springs rise out of white sand, or gush from a free-stone rock—little lime-stone is to be found here. The natural growth of the soil is diversified. Our forests are stocked with a variety of wood, oak, walnut, [illegible] cherry, sugar-maple, &c. The [illegible] growth is spice-wood, papaw, &c. There are some of the above timber which grow here immensely large; their magnitude together with their lofty appearance, seem to proclaim their proud superiority over the surrounding wood.

"The pasture in the woods is excellent, the pea vine, grass, &c. are so interwoven that during the summer season it is with difficulty we pass through it, add to this, when the inclement winter refuses to let nature keep on her verdant robe and invigorating appearance, our low lands and bottoms are clothed with a kind of grass which keeps green all winter, and resembles a well advanced wheat field, and affords very good food for stock. The country is interspersed with prairies of different sizes, which makes it have an appearance of former cultivation: It looks as if intrepid man had applied the destructive axe to the sturdy growth of Nature where those prairies are, and it appears from their present growth, that nature is never negligent in replenishing her fields with something useful to imperious man. In the prairies the farmer may whet his scythe, and with ease procure hay enough for any number of cattle. We are not here compelled to wait with frugal anxiety until we make meadow by art, but at once we can step out into the meadows prepared by Nature, and there find a copious growth of grass. These prairies will furnish an everlasting pasture for cattle, for the natural grass increase instead of diminishing by the flocks grazing on them. Here then we enjoy an advantage which few countries enjoy—the farmer is at once furnished with extensive meadow and never failing pasture."

BOSTON, Sept. 28.

EXEMPLARY REPUBLICANISM.

The period for the return of the New-Hampshire votes expired on Saturday last. *Federal Republicanism has completely triumphed.* The result must prompt the Patriots of Massachusetts to exert themselves at the approaching election.

State of the votes in N. Hampshire.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Tenney.	*Hunt.*	*Bellat.*	*Clagget.*	*Hough.*
6135	5823	5651	5497	5755

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Parker.	*Storer.*	*South.*	*Bedal.*	*Cogswell.*
4104	3898	3894	3450	2173

To supply the place of Joseph Pierce, Esq. who resigned, Mr. Hunt had 5322, Mr. Parker 3912.

The difference between the highest candidate on each ticket is 2031, between the lowest fed, and the highest democand. 1393.

NEW-BEDFORD, Sept 24.

Arrived ship Exchange, Alden, New York sloop Laura, Hammond, Alexandria; sch'r Julian, Briggs, New York; sloop Fame, Tabor, do. sch'r Columbia, Ricketson, Alexandria; ship Winslow, Parker, Boston; brig Brutus, Price, New York; ship Nancies, Howland, Boston; brig Swift, Rogers, Havre de Grace; ship America, Stone, St. Petersburgh.

Cleared, sloop Harmony, Akins, N. York; Sea Flower, Church, Boston.

Arrived, ship America, of Newburyport, Stone, 89 days from St. Petersburgh. We have a list of vessels which have passed Elsineur for the Baltic, from 10th Feb. to 11th July; as it has been principally anticipated by other arrivals, we omit the names; the whole number was 553, of which 30 were for Petersburgh, 24 for Copenhagen, and 1 for Gottenberg; of those bound to Petersburgh, 16 were in ballast, 12 with fruit, &c, and two with coffee—to Gottenberg, 1 rice, &c. List

of American veſſels left at Cronſtadt 29th June, at Elſineur, 12th July, and of thoſe which he ſailed in co with, and of thoſe ſpoken in the Baltic, likewiſe anticipated.—Saw, 13th, July, off Anholt, ſhip Commerce, of Portſmouth, N. H. ſtanding up the Categat—Spoke July 25, off Dungeneſs, ſhip George of Portſmouth, N. H. from Havre de Grace, bound to St. Peterſburg.

July 26, Capt. Stone, touched in at Cowes, Eng.—about the 28th, ſhip Aurora of N. York, from New-Orleans for London, arrived at Cowes.—Sailed from Cowes 4th Auguſt in co. with brig Triton, Cloutman for Boſton brig ———, Hardie, for Philadelphia, from Bremen, with paſſengers and brig John, Appleton, for Charleſton. Sep. 3, on the Grand Banks, ſpoke ſchooners Sally and Fame, from Boſton, fiſhing, had about 500 quintals each: had been on the Bank 7 weeks. 11th, ſpoke ſhip Orion, from Corunna, for Philadelphia out 44 days. Schooner Herman, Spalding, 19 days from Cape Francois for Boſton.

NEW-YORK, October 1.

Yeſterday morning the French ſhips of war La Romaine, La Volontaire, and La Salamandre, ſailed from this port it is ſaid, for Breſt. The La Conſalante remains here, and will ſail in a day or two for Guadaloupe.

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Arrived at Charleſton the ſhip Suſanna, Adams, 66 days from Liverpool—on the 11th September, in the Gulph Stream, the Suſannah encountered a tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightening. Between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, the lightening ſtruck the foremaſt of the ſhip, and deſcending, paſſed along the deck, doing much damage in its progreſs, and carrying away the fore top maſt; the crew were all ſtunned with the ſhock but no one injured. A ſecond flaſh ſtruck her mizen maſt, knocked down the men at the helm, and paſſed off without farther damage.

Arrival's this morning.

Ship Mary, Bunker, 53 days from Liverpool. Left there on the 9th Aug. in company with ſhip Warrington of Boſton; Venus, and Betſey, of Baltimore. Auguſt 16, lat 50 20, long. 14, 10, ſpoke brig Beſſona, Delano, New-Bedford, 34 days from N. Y. for Hamburgh. Sept. 6, lat. 42, long. 40. ſpoke an Engliſh ſhip 25 days fr. Norfolk, bound to Greenock. Sept. 11. lat. 43, 20, off Halifax, ſpoke ſchooner John of Boſton, 50 days from Bourdeaux, who informed us, that *the Dey of Algiers had declared War againſt Great Britain, France and Spain.* Sept. 19. lat. 43 40, long. 67, ſpoke a Daniſh ſhip from Bourdeaux, for Virginia, 5 weeks out. Sept. 29, lat. 39, 57, long. 68, 30, ſpoke the Engliſh brig Mary, 20 days from Turk's-Iſland, bound to St. John's N. Brunſwick. Sept. 23, lat. 40, 35, off Montock Point ſpoke brig Independence, Hubbell, 12 days from N. Providence, for New-London.

NORFOLK, September 30.

Arrived the ſchooner Virginia, captain Forſyth, 16 days from Bartholomew's. Left there the brig Tom and Sam, of and bound to Philadelphia. Sept. 27, a little to the ſouthward of the Capes ſpoke the Britiſh brig Iſca, from Liverpool bound to Norfolk.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, bound to City Point, the ſhip Octavia, captain Keown, 56 days from London. Sailed in company with the ſhip Charles Carter, Tompkins, Suffolk, Moore, both for this port. Sept. 25, off Nantucket, ſpoke the brig Vigilant, 23 days from Falmouth, bound to Baltimore.

Arrived in Hampton Roads the ſhip Jefferſon, captain Groſſe, 54 days from Bourdeaux, bound to Baltimore.

Left at Bourdeaux the 26th July, the following Americans:

Ships Buonaparte, Haris, New-York; Hannibal, Folanſbe, Newburyport; Eagle, Parſwell, Philadelphia; Sally, Arr, ditto. Cora, Bourne, New-York; Diſpatch, Downes, do. Portland, Pollard, do. Mercury, ——, do. Sheffield, Smith, do. Echo, Harriſen, Peterſburg; brig Hind, Ropes, Salem; Helen, Carpenter, York, (Va.) Waſhington, Donovan, Philadelphia; John, Cochran, do. Caroline, Grant, do. Liberty, Thurſton, do. Friendſhip, Giles, Salem; Swan, Wells, Newburyport; Polly, Darrell, Charleſton; Wexford, Carlton, do. Waſhington, Fuller, do. Betſey, Chatfield, Baltimore; Alligator, Voax, Boſton; ſchooner Fair Trader, M'Gregor, Philadelphia.

Arrived the brig S. W. captain Fitzhugh from Leghorn.

The ſhip Almy, captain Snow, 50 days from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, anchored in the Roads yeſterday.

PETERSBURG, October 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenſborough, to his friend in Auguſta, Georgia, dated Sept. 16, 1802.

"By a letter received a few days ago from Col. Hawkins, it appears that it is the wiſh of the Creeks to give up the lands as far as the Oakmulga; they meet this month at the Hickory Ground, in the territory of the Upper Creeks, and as the Indians never were ſo willing to relinquiſh, I may hazard the aſſertion, that Oakmulga, will no doubt be obtained. They ſay that by ſelling this land, they will be enabled to get ſtock and working tools; ſo far has this good man (Col. Hawkins) ſucceeded in civilizing theſe ſavages—13 chiefs came to him the 26th Auguſt, with the information that they had ſhot the Indian who had killed Gentrey, of Cumberland: Indeed, he finds very little difficulty in having ſhot or whipped thoſe that tranſgreſs his orders, which are as punctually obeyed as an officer who commands a garriſon. Preſuming this will be pleaſing intelligence, I haſten to communicate it."

Alexandria Advertiſer.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Arrived, the brig Neptune, capt. Coleman, 49 days from Liſbon. Left there ſeveral American veſſels, names not recollected. Sept. 10, ſpoke the brig Marian, from Norfolk out 13 days, bound to London. 11th, ſhip America, of New York from Hull, out 45 days, bound to New York. 13th, brig Ann Maria, of New York, from Liſbon, out 45 days bound to New York, ſhort of proviſions, ſupplied her with ſome.

Capt. Coleman paſſed a number of veſſels in the river, bound up, among which are the ſhips Brutus and Felicity from Liverpool and the ſchr. Sparrow, capt. Lucket, from Jamaica.

—

A letter from the Honorable Mr. Gore in London, by the Minerva arrived at Boſton on the 26th ult. informs that Mr. King has reſigned his ſituation as Ambaſſador at the Court of St. James's; that he was to ſet off in a few days for the continent, and is to be expected here in the ſpring. Mr. Murray of this city came paſſenger in the above ſhip from a three years tour through Europe.

N. Y. Ev. Poſt.

—

A letter from Havre, dated Aug. 1, ſays—"We ſee by the Moniteur, of this morning, that the duty on pepper, coming by foreign ſhips, is augmented to 30 per cent. and is continued at 15 per cent. in French ſhips, from the French colonies."

—

Extract of a letter from London, dated Aug. 12.

"I have taken pains to aſcertain what the price of flour and wheat will be, and I do not think you ſhould ſhip ſuperfine flour to coſt more than 30s. ſterling per barrel, delivered here.

"The ſeaſon promiſes very fine lately, which will make the crop much better than was expected."

—

Extract of a letter from a Bookſeller in Dublin, to his correſpondent in New York dated July 18.

"Since the Union a copy right bill has paſſed, which prevents the Iriſh totally from printing any Engliſh printed book from the commencement of the year 1801; and there is alſo a heavy penalty on any perſon that will ſell an Engliſh printed book without having a previous agreement in writing before two witneſſes, with the Engliſh bookſeller, which prevents them from putting London imprints to their books, and ſelling them as Engliſh copies."

—

We underſtand that the reaſon why the Aurora has become ſo vapid and ſpiritleſs is not that the editor is in bodily or mental fear that his letter to Callender would be publiſhed in caſe he ſhould become ſaucy, but that he is engaged in conſtructing a *corollary*, which is to prove that the ſecretary of the treaſury has made a vaſt ſaving to the United States by ſelling the bank ſtock for a hundred and fifty or two hundred thouſand dollars leſs than it would have brought in the market. We have heard ſome additional facts relative to this buſineſs which have not placed the ſubject in a more favorable light than that in which it before appeared. Unleſs the *ſovereign people* are ſoon favored with ſome official account of this affair, they ſhall hear further from us.

(Gaz. U. S.)

—

IT has been whiſpered that an act is in contemplation by the democratic moiety of our preſent members of Congreſs, which ſhall be an *effectual ſubſtitute* for what was lately termed the ſeditious act. The demos mean, however, to vary it in ſome reſpects. By the old one, the truth might be offered in defence or extenuation. This if it be the caſe with the contemplated one, will have no effect. They are ſenſible that it will paiſy no pen, nor cloſe any mouth. The truth, therefore, if a new act is paſſed, will not operate any abatement. The people, however, who were told what a terrible thing the old *gag act* was, are to be amuſed with a dazling title to it. Thus the late act to authoriſe the borrowing of a large ſum of money for certain purpoſes was entitled "an act to pay off the whole national debt." The preſent one we preſume will be ſomething like the following, "An act for ſpeedily reſtoring harmony to ſocial intercourſe;" putting a termination to that charming theory of "how far error of opinion may be carried, provided reaſon be left free to combat it."

(Far. Mus.)

FROM THE WASP.

FARMER LINCOLN IN FURIOUS FRET.

THE FARMER SPEAKETH:

UPON my word, I do declare,
The deuce is in our nation;
In vain I rant, and curſe, and ſwear,
And bawl for moderation.

CHORUS.

For moderation all do know
I am a ſpanking fellow:
To moderation I will hold,
As long as I can bellow.

When to affright the fed'ral crew
I threat extermination,
And With loud bawlings try to ſhew
My zeal for moderation,

The ſtubborn raſcals little heed
My noiſy declamation;
But laugh, and ſay Lincoln's indeed
Red-hot for moderation.

Whene'er I ſtammer out a lie,
Somewhat like boys at ſchool, ſirs,
They ſtraight ſet up a hoot and cry
Fierce Levi's turn'd a fool, ſir,

And when my maſter to obey,
'Bout prieſts I make a racket,
The dirty ſcoundrels dare to ſay,
He needs the bedlam jacket.

And then, to crown this vile abuſe,
Some ſaucy wags have ſaid, ſir,
That Preſident's bull-dog let looſe,
Is running raving mad, ſir.

Sha'nt I, who hold the people dear,
Who hate prevarication,
Who get ſome hundred pounds a year,
Roar out for moderation.

In honor's temple I've a ſeat,
But ſcarce have touch'd a dollar;
And will fed's try me thence to beat—
By Jove it ſtirs my choler.

Theſe fed's are worſe than Nick of hell,
I'm bold enough to ſay, ſir;
He'd let me fill my pocket's well,
They'd drive me poor away, ſir.

My ſalary to me is dear,
I love it to a penny;
Foy pay I'll rant, and bawl, and ſwear,
And he who wont's a ninny.

To Waſhington I ſtraight will go,
And then I do aſſure ye,
When I come back I'll lay fed's low,
And make them feel my fury.

And now beware, each Fed'ral lad,
Nor vent on me your ſpite, ſir,
If Farmer Lincoln has grown mad,
Take care he doth not bite ſir.

CHORUS.

For moderation all do know
I am a ſpanking fellow;
To moderation I will hold,
As long as I can bellow.

"A certain man, by the name of CALLENDER, not much known at the northward, appears to have been a writer in favor of *Republicaniſm*, and to have tarniſhed his writings with *ſome ſuch abuſe* of the former adminiſtrations as fill almoſt every federal paper againſt the preſent adminiſtration." [*A demo paper.*] A certain man by the name of Th: JEFFERSON, of late very well known at the northward, paid one hundred dollars to this man, by "the name of CALLENDER," for writing and publiſhing theſe very "abuſes of the former adminiſtration."

(Paladium.)

—

The editor of the *Aurora*, ſpeaking of his forbearance towards certain characters ſays, "Lions prey not on dread carcaſſes:"—Leaſt DUANE ſhould really miſtake himſelf for a *lion*, we will relate to him a ſhort ſtory:—

An angry father was correcting a refractory boy, who impudently exclaimed, "Why, father, you look as bold as the *lion* I ſaw in neighbor Stubble's paſture."—"*Lion!*" replied the old man, indignantly, "Why, you booby, the beaſt you ſaw was a *Jack Aſs.*"

"How ſit are your horns," Paddy?

(Balance)

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW, at half paſt two o'Clock, will be Sold, at Hoxe's wharf, for approved negotiable Notes, at 60 days, the cargo of the brig Neptune, juſt arrived from Liſbon,

—CONSISTING OF—

Salt, Liſbon and Calcavello Wines, Lemons, Figs, ſoft ſhelled Almonds, Filberts, in baſkets, Walnuts, Sweetmeats, Floor Mats, Onions, &c. &c.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

October 5.

On the 1ſt day of December next will be ſold to the higheſt bidder on three months credit at the Dwelling Houſe of the late Nathaniel Fitzhugh of Fairfax County, all his

Houſehold Furniture,

AND STOCK,

OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, & HOGS, and ſo many of the SLAVES as ſhall be neceſſary to pay the debts due from his eſtate.

All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in for adjuſtment on or before the day of ſale—and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, to make payment to

WILLIAM LANE, Adminiſtrator,
With the will annexed of
NATHANIEL FITZHUGH, deceaſed

October 5. 1aw8t

To be SOLD.

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt from Samuel Cooper to the Subſcriber, for the purpoſe of paying a debt due from the ſaid Samuel Cooper to Philip G. Marſteller, will poſitively be expoſed to Sale, for ready money, on Friday the 22d day of October, at 4 o'Clock, P. M. on the Premiſes,

A PIECE OF GROUND,

With the APPURTENANCES, ſituate in the town of Alexandria, on the north ſide of King ſtreet, and to the weſtward of Patrick ſtreet, fronting on King ſtreet 24 feet, and running back 100 feet to the Alley.

THOMAS SWANN.

October 5. d

ROBERT GRAY

WILL be in Philadelphia during the Literary Fair to be held there, on the 18th inſt. Thoſe gentlemen who wiſh to furniſh their libraries with ſuch books as are not often on ſale in this place, may, by leaving their orders at R. and J. Gray's bookſtore, before the 15th inſt. have them procured at the Philadelphia ſelling prices.

October 5. 2w

French Language.

THE Subſcriber, agreeable to his promiſe in a former Advertiſement, has opened his ACADEMY for the inſtruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the French Language, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Adams, in St. Aſaph Street, between King and Prince Streets. Hours of attendance for young ladies, from 9 o'clock until 12 in the morning; for young gentlemen, from 7 until 9 in the evening. To young ladies or gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend ſchool, attendance will be given at their houſes

MARIN DEFARGNY

October 5. d3tf

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatneſs and diſpatch.*

JOHN BYRNE,

In addition to his former Stock of choice Wines, Spirituous Liquors and Groceries,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

COGNIAC BRANDY

AND

HOLLAND GIN,

Both of superior Quality.

Old white Wine Vinegar, Lemon and Orange Juice, ground Ginger, Pearl Barley, Sago, Rice, Saltpetre, Muſtard, freſh Teas, Chocolate, loaf and fine brown Sugar, Havanna Segars, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards, &c. which he offers for Sale, at moderate Prices.

Sept. 23. eo2w‡

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

Has for Sale at his Store, corner of Prince and Union ſtreets,

Molaſſes in hhds. and barrels,
Sugar in barrels,
Coffee and Pepper, in bags.
Hyſonſkin and Souchong Tea,
Leiper's Snuff, in half barrels and kegs aſſorted,
Raiſins, in kegs and boxes,
Weſt-India and New England Rum,
Whiſky and Apple Brandy,
Madeira and Malaga Wines,
Mens' Furr Hats, in boxes,
India Cotton and Ravens Duck,
Soal Leather and Tanner's Oil, and a few pieces handſome Furniture, conſiſting of two elegant Cabinets and Book Caſes, one Sideboard, Ladies' Secretaries, Bureau's, Waſh Stands, Chairs, &c. &c.

N. B. He gives Caſh for Flax-Seed.

Sept. 17. eotf.

The ſubſcribers authoriſed by the Will of the late George Carret, of Stafford County, will ſell at Public Auction on the firſt Monday of December next, in the town of Leeſburg, his

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on both ſides of Gooſe Creek, in this County, and running from thence to the ſaid town; containing about five thouſand acres, moſt of which has been laid off in lots, and ſince leaſed for lives or a term of years; from the peculiarly eligible ſituation of this land, and its great fitneſs for the improving ſtate of agriculture that is taking place in this neighborhood, it is hoped that it will be an object worth the attention of thoſe who wiſh to veſt their money in landed property; one third of the purchaſe money will be required on the day of ſale, the remaining two thirds to be paid by two annual inſtallments; ſix per cents of the Stock of the U. States will be taken in payment for one half of the two delayed inſtallments, at its current value, in the principal commercial towns, or bonds with good perſonal ſecurity and mortages will be required to ſecure the payments.

Mr. John Mathias, living in Leeſburg, and ſurveyor of this County, has a plat of the land and will ſurvey or ſhow any part of it to thoſe who wiſh it, they paying his expences for ſo doing.

LANDON CARTER, Junr.
THOMAS L. LEE.

Loudoun County, Auguſt 20. eo

BENNETT & WATTS

Have received by the CATHERINE, *from Liverpool, a Part of their*

FALL GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale by the Package Price or Retail.—The following are a Part:

Coatings, Cloths, Kerſeymeres, Elaſtics, Swanſdowns and Turkey-downs; roſe Blankets, Fearnaughts, Negro Cottons; Devonſhire Kerſeys, Hat Linings, Furniture Fringes, Cord and Taſſels, Ruſſia Sheetings and Ravens Duck, &c. &c. &c.

They expect the remainder of their Goods by the firſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool.

Sept. 28. eotf

I will Rent my Warehouſe in the town of Alexandria, poſſeſſion may be immediately had. It is ſituate on the South ſide of King-ſtreet between Waſhington and St. Aſaph-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite Mr. John Kincaid's ſtore, and has a dry airy cellar under the whole, the greater part of which is floored—there are two good floors above ground, a counting room with a fire place on the lower floor, and in every reſpect well conſtructed for a Flour Merchant or a Grocer and will ſtore eighteen hundred barrels; the ſtand is not exceeded by any in Alexandria for ſaid buſineſs. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, or in his abſence to *Philip G. Marſteller*, at the Vendue Store.

PHILIP MARSTELLER.

September 14. 2aw8t

SPENCER, PEARCE & CO.

On King ſtreet, between Royal and Fairfax ſtreets, have received by the Brig CATHERINE, *from Liverpool, a conſiderable Part of their*

FALL GOODS,

And they have on Hand, of their Spring Importation, an excellent Aſſortment of

Hardware & Cutlery.

Sept. 30. eo10t

To all whom it may concern.

A VERY extraordinary Notice appearing in the Alexandria Advertiſer of yeſterday, under the ſignature of Lucy Wilſon, "forewarning all Perſons from purchaſing from me or any other Perſon whomſoever, a NEGRO MAN SLAVE, by the name of POOL," I deem it proper to ſtate certain Facts relating thereto, which cannot be controverted either by her or her Agent. Negro POOL alluded to, was left to my Mother by her Siſter, Mrs Ann J. Gordon, along with the reſidue of her Eſtate, not eſpecially mentioned in her Will, and the only Negro therein left to Lucy Wilſon, is one I now poſſeſſes, of the name of Lucy. Pool has been in my Mothers quiet Poſſeſſion for about twelve Years paſt, and is now my Property by Deed of Gift from her, dated July laſt. I ſhall now only further add, by introducing part of a Letter in my poſſeſſion, from one of the Executors, whoſe veracity will not be called in queſtion, of which the following is an Extract: "I recollect that in ſeveral converſations with Mrs. Gordon, while ſhe was ill at my Houſe, ſhe complained of ——'s cruel treatment of Pool, and ſaid ſhe had determined to keep the Boy, that he ſhould not be again in ——'s power; that ſhe had never given John Gordon a Deed for him, but ſhe would make Lucy Gordon amends for her taking the Boy back again, by giving her Lucy, Hannah's Daughter, and theſe ſentiments ſhe expreſſed at the time I wrote her Will. Pool was in Mrs. Gordon's poſſeſſion at the time of her death, and was afterwards inventoried and hired out as part of her Property. I related theſe circumſtances to Mr. Campbell Wilſon and Mrs. Wilſon"

ANDREW RAMSAY.

Sept. 30. 2aw6t

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons are hereby forewarned from purchaſing from Mr. Andrew Ramſay, or any other Perſon whomſoever, a NEGRO MAN SLAVE, by the Name of POOL, which I claim as my Property, and for which there is a ſuit inſtituted and now depending and undetermined in the court of Alexandria, and no doubt is entertained of a deciſion in my favour.

LUCY WILSON.

Sept. 16. 2aw6t‡

For Freight or Charter to Europe.

THE CAPITAL SHIP GOVERNOR STRONG.

This ſhip is expected in the Eaſtern Branch, and will be ready to take a freight for any port in Europe early in September. She is ſtaunch and well built, carries upwards of 408 tons, ſtows tobacco and flour to the greateſt advantage, ſails well, and is but 10 months old.——Apply to

W. HARTSHORNE, Junr. Norfolk,
JOHN JANNEY, Alexandria,
CHAs. MINIFIE, on the E. Branch.

Waſhington, September 2. 2aw

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Have on hand, and for ſale,

Claret of a ſuperior quality in boxes of 2 and 2 ½ dozen,
Porter and Brown Stout in caſks,
Black Paint ground in oil in kegs of 28 pounds each,
Marble Slabs for hearths, of different ſizes,
An aſſortment of elegant Looking-Glaſſes.
Jappanned Ware,
Plated Table Furniture, conſiſting of Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Goblets, &c.
A large aſſortment of Earthen Ware in crates,
Grenada Rum in hhds. Brown Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Fine Salt in ſacks,
An aſſortment of Hardware, conſiſting of Spades, Shovels, Hinges, Hand-Saws, &c. &c.
One hundred boxes Pipes.

July 31. 2aw

Forty Dollars Reward.

Strayed or ſtolen from off Mr. Skinkers farm near Hay Market, Prince William County, a

BAY HORSE,

with a white ſtreak down his forehead & ſnip on his noſe, 15 hands high, 9 years old, three white feet, thin mane and tail and ſhod all round, paces well but dull without ſpurs. The above reward will be paid for convicting the thief, if ſtolen, or four dollars for the horſe only with reaſonable charges.

JOHN M'CLANACHAN.

September 25. 1aw3w‡

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

Judge Tucker's Blackſtone.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING an AMERICAN EDITION OF

BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES

With NOTES of Reference to the CONSTITUTION and LAWS of the

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

With an appendix to each volume, containing tracts upon ſuch ſubjects as appeared neceſſary to form a ſyſtematic view of the laws of Virginia as a member of the federal union.

BY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

Profeſſor of law in the College of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court, in Virginia.

THE PROPOSED EDITION WILL CONTAIN

I. An Introduction, or Preface.

II. NOTES on ſuch parts of the Commentaries as treat on ſubjects which relate to correlative powers, delegated by the conſtitution and laws of the federal government, or of the ſtate of Virginia; ſhewing in what inſtances the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, the maxims of that government, the general cuſtoms, or common law of England, acts of the Britiſh parliament, and particular cuſtoms, or preſcriptions, have been adopted or confirmed; altered or amended; or wholly changed and repealed, by local circumſtances, political conſiderations, or the expreſs proviſions contained in our conſtitution and ſtatute law.

III. To each volume of the Commentaries, there will be an appendix; into which will be introduced notes of a more conſiderable length, which cannot conveniently be inſerted in the body of the work, and *ſhort tracts* upon ſome ſubjects ariſing out of our own conſtitution and laws.

IV. THE appendix to the firſt volume will contain, 1. A diſcourſe on government; 2. An inquiry into the obligation and authority of the common law and ſtatutes of England, in the United States reſpectively; and whether the ſame be the law of the federal government of the United States or not. 3. A view of the written law of the commonwealth of Virginia as partaking of the conſtitution and laws of the federal government, and treaties made thereby; as well as of its own particular conſtitution, and acts of its legiſlature; together with ſuch acts of the parliament of Great Britain, as may be ſtill ſuppoſed to have any force or obligation therein. 4. A view of the conſtitution of the United States; its relation and connection with the ſtate conſtitutions; a brief examination of their reſpective powers; a ſhort parallel between it and that of Great Britain; an examination of ſome of its defects; and a view of the amendments thereto propoſed by the ſeveral ſtate conventions; and of ſuch as may ſtill be proper to be taken into further conſideration. 5. A ſhort view of the conſtitution of Virginia; an examination of ſome of Mr. Jefferſon's poſitions reſpecting it; ſome hints with regard to an amendment of it, &c. 6. Obſervations on the right of conſcience and the freedom of the preſs, in the United States of America. 7. A view of the origin, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of ſlavery in Virginia, with a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. View of the laws reſpecting glebes and churches in Virginia.

V. THE appendix to the ſecond volume will contain a ſhort abſtract of the land laws in Virginia, with a reference to ſuch as are not to be found in any general code. 2. A diſcourſe on the law of deſcents in Virginia. 3. An engraved copperplate table of deſcents according thereto. 4. A table ſhewing the manner in which eſtates in parcenary ſhall be divided purſuant thereto. 5. A view of the laws reſpecting eſcheats and forfeitures, paſſed during the revolutionary war, and of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in Virginia. 6. A view of the laws reſpecting ſlaves as property. 7. A diſcourſe on the ſubject of the laws reſtraining uſury.

VI. THE appendix to the third volume will contain a ſhort view of the courts of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Virginia, with an abſtract of the laws by which the practice therein is regulated: ſtrictures on the trial by jury in Virginia under the exiſting laws, and a plan for their amendment.

VII. THE appendix to the fourth volume will contain an abſtract of the criminal juriſdiction of the federal government, and of the commonwealth of Virginia: and a ſhort diſcourſe on treaſon.

VIII. THE tracts mentioned in the fourth ſection—together with the Editor's preface and the Commentator's introduction, being all attached to the firſt volume of Blackſtone; will in this edition, be divided into two parts—the preface and introductions; and the five tracts firſt mentioned in the fourth ſection, will be attached to the firſt part, and the other three tracts mentioned in the ſame ſection, will make the appendix to the ſecond part.

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